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Mukden, October 27, 1937.

"MANCHOUKHO OPIUM MONOPOLY ADMINISTRATION"
ITS ORGANIZATION, ACTIVITIES
AND OPIUM CONDITION IN "MANCHOUKHO" IN 1937

In spite of much talked about anti-opium and anti-narcotic "purge" in "Manchoukuo" there are not many changes in the organization and activities of the "MANCHOUKHO OPIUM MONOPOLY ADMINISTRATION." THE ONLY NOTICEABLE CHANGE IS THE ENLARGEMENT OF ITS ACTIVITIES AND IN THE INCREASE OF ITS INCOME DURING 1937.

It is my considered opinion that any new laws, destined to "purge" the country of the opium and narcotic habits, which have been published by Premier Chang Ching-hui of "Manchoukuo" are merely a "blind" dictated by circumstances which will be explained below.

So far (up to the beginning of October 1937) the "MANCHOUKHO OPIUM MONOPOLY ADMINISTRATION" still exists as it was created in 1932-1933 but on a more extensive structure. As you remember, prior to dividing the country into provinces, there were only FIVE district offices of the "Manchoukuo Opium Monopoly Administration" but since dividing the country, first into 14 provinces and later (in 1937) into 16 provinces, the "MOMA" opened district offices in all provinces (see map "D").

At present "MOMA" is working on a well established administrative system and therefore its work may be more easily studied and watched than previously.

Besides the "MOMA" provincial and district offices there have been established a laboratory in Harbin, narcotic factories in Mukden and Chengteh and 5 infirmaries for care of opium and narcotic addicts situated at Heinking, Mukden, Tsitsikar, Kirin and Chengteh (see map "D"). The laboratory and factories were established by order of the "Manchoukuo" Government issued on October 25, 1933 while the infirmaries were established by the Government order issued on January 15, 1935.

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NO PERMISSION HAS EVER BEEN GIVEN, EITHER BY THE GOVERNMENT OR BY "MOMA", TO OPEN ANY PRIVATE FACTORIES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTICS. Moreover, "MOMA" and its offices throughout the country take good care that no such private factories are opened in the territory of "Manchoukuo" as their existence would result in loss of revenue to the Government and the "MOMA", and would also affect the incomes of various private concerns and individuals who have licenses from "MOMA."

HOWEVER, PRIVATE FACTORIES AND THE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTICS EXISTED IN "MANCHOUKUO" UP TO JULY OF 1937 MOSTLY IN THE JAPANESE CONCESSION IN MUKDEN AND ON THE KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY WHERE SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS "OPERATED" UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE LOCAL JAPANESE POLICE AND GENDARMERIE OFFICIALS. ~~(For example Dr. Mikiyasu, a long resident of Mukden and the owner of a pharmacy and the laboratory at 40 Hanjia-dori, maintained a factory for many years which turned out about 10 to 15 kilos daily). Many other small factories (now closed) existed which were owned and operated by Japanese and Koreans, sometimes with Chinese capital.~~

"MOMA" requested the "Manchoukuo" Government and the Kwantung Army many times to close these "illegal" factories but up to July 1937 all these factories continued to exist.

Using the "noise" started by the League of Nations when it openly placed the responsibility for the manufacture of "illegal" narcotics in the Far East on the Japanese and "Manchoukuo" Governments, "MOMA" at last succeeded in its importunities to the Government and new laws were approved by the Privy Council of "Manchoukuo" on July 19 and formally promulgated by the Government of "Manchoukuo" on July 22, 1937.

According to these NEW LAWS, which consist of 32 articles, THE MANUFACTURE, sale, importation and exportation of various narcotics are strictly forbidden WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM GOVERNMENT OF "MANCHOUKUO." Those guilty of violation of these new laws are punishable by imprisonment for not more than SEVEN years, or by fines not exceeding 7,000 yen (kuobi).

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THE NEW LAWS SPECIFY THAT "PERSONS WISHING TO MANUFACTURE, IMPORT, OR EXPORT NARCOTICS MUST OBTAIN GOVERNMENTAL LICENSE." These laws also prohibit the use of narcotics by the general public and the sale of narcotics is not allowed except in the following FOUR cases:

1. In cases when the manufacture, import and EXPORT of narcotics are licensed by the Authorities.
2. When physicians, dentists or veterinaries consider that the use of narcotics is necessary.
3. When the buyer of narcotics is a practicing physician, dentist or veterinary.
4. When the narcotics are to be used for scientific purposes.

Thus it will be seen that these NEW LAWS were issued mainly to assist the "Manchoukuo Opium Monopoly Administration" in a control of the use of narcotics and not AS A DRIVE AGAINST THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC HABITS as was claimed by "Manchoukuo" Premier Chang Ching-hui in his official declaration published in Hsinking on August 11, 1937.

However, the NEW LAWS were effective in that several private factories in Mukden and Harbin as well as later in Dairen and vicinity WERE CLOSED BY THE AUTHORITIES AND their Japanese and Korean owners fined. So that as far as I know THERE ARE NO PRIVATE FACTORIES TO BE FOUND AT PRESENT EITHER IN "MANCHOUKUO" OR IN THE KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY.

IT IS A VERY WELL KNOWN FACT, HOWEVER, THAT WHEN THE AUTHORITIES CLOSED THE SAID PRIVATE FACTORIES WAS SEMI-OFFICIALLY "HINTED" TO THE OWNERS THEREOF THAT THEY COULD START THEIR "WORK" ANEW IN NORTH CHINA AND CHAHAR AS SOON AS THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATIONS IN THOSE REGIONS WERE STABILIZED. I HOPE TO SUBMIT TO YOU A DETAILED REPORT ON THE NEW FACTORIES WHICH ARE OPENING NOW IN NORTH CHINA AND INNER MONGOLIA as I have already received information that many of the Japanese and Koreans, formerly operating factories in "Manchoukuo" and Dairen, had migrated to these sections for the purpose of continuing their "business."

The latest reports indicate that up to the present the "Manchoukuo" Opium Monopoly Administration has issued about 2000 licenses for the retail sale of opium.

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The New Laws, as you probably have noticed, are directed mainly against the manufacture and the use of NARCOTICS. It was found that some Japanese became addicts and that while it was comparatively easy to control opium addicts who require paraphernalia for smoking, it was almost impossible to detect narcotic addicts, such as heroin smokers, who only needed a cigarette which leaves no narcotic odor.

Thus the NEW LAWS also help Japanese Authorities in their struggle with Japanese addicts. It is reported that in spite of severe punishment and deportation to Japan-proper there has been noticed a considerable increase of such addicts.

Referring to the cultivation and use of opium, the NEW LAWS brought no new restrictions but only gave more power to the "Manchoukuo Opium Monopoly Administration" and as you will see from the attached detailed reports and maps the cultivation and the use of opium has increased. The increase of opium cultivation in "Manchoukuo" is also explained by the fact that in the spring of 1937 there was great demand for crude opium in North China by the numerous narcotic factories which were opened there under Japanese protection.

At present only the Harbin "laboratory" and Mukden Government narcotic factories are manufacturing narcotics which include morphine, ester, morphine-ester, cocaine, etc. While it is unknown to me just what quantity of narcotics is manufactured by the Harbin "laboratory", I have definite information that the Mukden factory of "MOMA" is manufacturing from 75 to 100 kilograms daily, PART OF WHICH, OF COURSE, IS DESTINED FOR EXPORT TO EUROPE AND THE U.S.A.

"MOMA's" factory in Chengteh (Jehol) is at present manufacturing only "base" for which there is a large demand in North China and Chahar. It is reported that during the second part of August and first part of September about 200,000 kilograms of "base" were brought to Tientsin by Japanese Military Transport units and that such "transportation" was to be increased in October 1937.

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Regarding the structure of the "Manchoukuo Opium Monopoly Administration" (see scheme "D") the following is the present setup:

- 1 - Central office in Hsinking
- 16 - Provincial offices in all the provincial capitals
- 77 - District offices (will be increased to 110 before the end of 1937)
- 2 - Narcotic factories (Mukden and Chengteh)
- 1 - Chemical laboratory (Harbin)
- 5 - Infirmeries (Hsinking, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Mukden and Chengteh)

(It must be noted, however, that districts under opium cultivation in East Hopeh are not subordinated to "Manchoukuo Opium Monopoly" and are controlled by General Chu Tsung-mo, the present leader of East Hopeh Autonomous Regime.)

(The same must be said about Chahar, where such cultivation is controlled by "Private Opium Company" organized by Prince Teh-wan and his followers, with assistance of some Japanese and a capital of \$2,000,000.)

On the following 12 pages I am submitting to you a detailed report regarding the cultivation of "poppy" in "Manchoukuo" in 1937.

You will see that the crop was very good and I have definite information that by the end of July or beginning of August about 1,800,000 pounds were collected in the various provinces of "Manchoukuo" and brought to a Central Store in Hsinking. About 1,000,000 pounds were left in the provincial offices for "local" use, i.e. for sale to retailers licensed by the "Manchoukuo Opium Monopoly."

In this detailed report you will find that cultivation of "poppy" in "Manchoukuo" increased 30 - 35% and the cost of the opium collected increased by about 50%.

Although the average figure of the pounds collected from one hectare dropped from 40 lbs. in 1936 to 36.5 lbs. in 1937, a good crop and the fact that there were 30,000 hectares more under "poppy" than in 1936, accounts for the big increase in 1937.

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Mukden, October 26, 1937.

GENERAL REPORT ON OPIUM CULTIVATION IN VARIOUS PROVINCES OF "MANCHOUKHO"
(IN 1937)
GIVING GENERAL FIGURES

(See Maps "A" and "B" and Scheme "C")

No.	Name of Province	No. of districts under "poppy"	No. of hectares under "poppy"	No. of lbs. of opium collected	Cost of opium collected in 1937 (kuobi)	Average No. of lbs. collected per hectare
1	Jehol	12 (all)	29,480	1,197,440	42,850,080	40
2	Hsingan-West	7 "	6,520	268,485	9,665,460	41
3	Hsingan-South	4 "	3,940	148,575	5,348,460	39
4	Fengtien	9	950	30,940	1,113,840	33
5	Antung	2	170	5,710	205,560	33
6	Tungshu	6 "	1,645	57,410	2,066,580	34
7	Kirin	10	1,180	39,365	1,438,020	34
8	Lungkiang	13	3,110	96,495	3,473,860	30
9	Chientao	4	3,270	129,360	4,656,960	40
10	Mutankiang	5	7,105	277,085	10,015,060	37
11	Pingkiang	13	2,200	81,545	2,735,580	37
12	Sangkiang	6	12,155	462,935	16,665,740	39
Total		91	71,625	2,795,945	100,235,200	36.5

Thus out of sixteen provinces in "Manchoukuo" opium was cultivated during 1937 in the above twelve provinces and no opium was cultivated in the four provinces of Hsiho, Chinchow, Hsingan-East and Hsingan-North.

Please note that opium collected in "Manchoukuo" in 1937 shows an increase of 30-35% compared with the year 1936. This is explained partly by a good crop but mainly by the enormous requirement (in the past spring) of crude opium in North China where Japanese operated many factories for the manufacture of narcotics causing the increase of acreage under "poppy" in the neighboring provinces of Jehol and Hsingan-West.

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It must be noted also that opium cultivation has been noticed in the districts of Chahar and East Hopeh along the Great Wall (see comparative map "B"), but it was impossible for me to get proper figures owing to the movements of Japanese troops in those districts after the commencement of the Sino-Japanese conflict in North China.

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Mukden, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE OPIUM CULTIVATION (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCE OF
J E H O L

~~See Scheme "C"~~

Name of District	No. of hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of col- lected opium (approx. and average price 36 kuobi per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
Chifeng	3,390	132,210	4,769,560	39
Chienping	2,670	109,470	3,940,920	41
Weichang	4,020	180,900	6,512,400	45
Lunghua	1,800	68,400	2,462,400	38
Lingyuan	2,450	100,450	3,646,200	41
Ningcheng	1,270	49,530	1,783,080	39
Lingnan	2,190	89,700	3,232,440	41
Pingchuan	3,320	126,160	4,540,760	38
Chengte	3,750	150,000	5,000,000	40
Luanping	920	41,400	1,490,400	45
Fengning	3,080	126,280	4,546,080	41
Chinglung	620	22,940	925,840	37
Total	29,480	1,197,440	42,850,080	40

~~NOTE: On the attached scheme "C" all districts (haiens) shown under
letters A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" shown
in black figures, while the number of pounds of opium collected
in red figures.~~

Thus you can see that Jehol Province, just as it was last year,
is the province in which the largest number of hectares were cultivated
under "poppy" and where greater quantity of opium has been collected in
1937. It can also be seen that the crop in 1937 is triple the 1936 crop.
which is mainly explained by the fact that Jehol is the nearest province to
North China where narcotic factories in Tientsin, Peking and East Hopeh
districts required more raw opium than before.

As you see, all 12 districts (haiens) of Jehol were under "poppy"
in 1937.

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Mukden, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE OPIUM CULTIVATION (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCE OF
HSINGAN - WEST

(See Scheme "C")

Name of District	No. of hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of col- lected opium (approx. and average price 36 kuobi per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
Lupai	640	26,240	944,640	41
Tiengshan	790	33,180	1,194,480	42
Kailu	720	29,520	1,062,720	41
Tapanshan	990	38,610	1,389,960	39
Lintung	1,010	41,410	1,490,760	41
Linsi	945	42,525	1,530,900	45
Kingpeng	1,425	57,000	2,052,000	40
Total	6,520	268,485	9,665,460	41

~~NOTE: On the attached scheme "C" all districts (hsiens) shown under letters
A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" shown in the black
figures, while the number of pounds of opium collected is shown in
red figures.~~

The province of Hsingan-West differs from the other provinces of
"Manchoukuo" in that during the passing (1937) year it produced the highest
average number of pounds of opium collected from one hectare. Its average
figure is 41 pounds per hectare while in other provinces the average
figures are much lower and in some provinces as low as 33 pounds or even
30 pounds per hectare.

The crop collected in 1937 is double that of 1936 which is
explained by the fact that more was required by contiguous North China
provinces.

As in 1936 all 7 districts (hsiens) of Hsingan-West were under
"poppy" cultivation.

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Mukden, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE OPIUM CULTIVATION (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCE OF
HSINGAN - SOUTH

~~(See Scheme 502)~~

Name of District	No. of hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of col- lected opium (approx. and average price 36 Khibi per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
WANGMIAO	980	36,260	1,305,360	37
TEPAISSU	810	31,590	1,137,240	39
HALACHIERLA	775	31,000	1,116,000	40
TUNGIAO	1,275	49,725	1,790,100	39
Total	3,840	148,575	5,348,700	39

~~NOTE: On the attached scheme "9" all districts (hsiens) are shown under
letters A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" are
shown in black figures, while the number of pounds of opium collected
is shown in red figures.~~

All four districts (hsiens) were under "poppy" in 1937, just as
in 1936.

Mukden, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE OPIUM CULTIVATED (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCE OF
FENGTIEN

~~(See Scheme "C")~~

Name of District	No. of hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of collected opium (approx. and average price 36 kuobi per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
Tungfeng	95	3,135	112,860	33
Hailung	85	2,975	107,100	35
Fushun	50	1,850	66,600	37
Tiehling	80	2,640	95,040	33
Faku	120	3,720	133,920	31
Mengkang	195	6,435	231,660	33
Huinan	140	4,340	156,240	31
Sian	110	3,520	126,720	32
Sifeng	75	2,325	83,700	31
Total	950	30,940	1,113,840	33

~~NOTE: On the attached scheme "C" all districts (haisens) are shown under letters A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" are shown in black figures, while the number of pounds of opium collected is shown in red figures.~~

Out of 28 districts of Fengtien province only 9 districts (same as in 1936) were under poppy cultivation during this year (1937). But there are only 950 hectares under "poppy" this year while there were 1235 hectares in 1936 thus making the site under "poppy" approximately 25% less than it was in 1936. The crop collected is also less by 22 to 25% (30,940 lbs. in 1937 compared with 41,005 lbs. in 1936). The average number of pounds collected is also very low being only 33 pounds per hectare which may be explained mainly by climatic conditions.

Please note that cultivation of "poppy" this year was done mainly in northern part of Fengtien province as in the southern part, on the borders of Antung and Tungshen Provinces, no "poppy" was cultivated on account of activities of many "manhuts" (bandits) and Chinese volunteers bands in those sections.

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Mukden, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE OPIUM CULTIVATED (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCES OF
ANTUNG and TUNGHWA

~~(See Scheme 22)~~

Name of District	No. of hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of collected opium (approx. and average price 36 kuobi per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
<u>ANTUNG PROVINCE</u>				
Kiantien	110	3,850	138,600	35
Fengcheng	60	1,860	66,960	31
Total	170	5,710	205,560	33

<u>TUNGHWA PROVINCE</u>				
Tung-hwa	225	7,865	282,960	35
Chian	160	5,280	190,080	33
Huanjen	125	3,875	139,500	31
Chenpai	435	15,660	563,760	36
Fusung	390	13,260	477,360	34
Linkiang	310	11,470	412,920	37
Total	1,645	57,410	2,066,580	34

~~NOTE: On the attached scheme "22" all districts (counties) are shown under letters A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" are shown in black figures, while the number of pounds of opium collected is shown in red figures.~~

As I reported previously the Province of Antung has been recently divided into two provinces, viz., Antung (five districts) and Tung-hwa (six districts).

In the province of Antung only two of the five districts were under "poppy" this year while all six districts of Tung-hwa province were under such cultivation.

Generally there is not much difference in the area under "poppy" and production thereof between this year (1937) and last year (1936).

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Shenzen, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE OPIUM CULTIVATED (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCE OF
KIRIN

(See Scheme "A")

Name of District	No. of hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of collected opium (approx. and average price 36 kuobi per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
Eni	185	6,475	233,100	35
Tanhus	160	5,920	213,120	37
Hietien	200	6,800	244,800	34
Panshih	110	3,630	130,680	33
Kirin	75	2,550	91,800	34
Chenan	60	2,100	75,600	35
Fuyu	85	2,635	94,860	31
Yushu	95	2,915	104,940	33
Hsulan	100	3,400	122,400	34
Tehui	110	3,540	126,720	32
Total	1,180	39,965	1,438,020	34

~~NOTE: On the attached scheme "A" all districts (hietien) are shown under letters A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" are shown in black figures, while the number of pounds of opium collected is shown in red figures.~~

In 1937 10 of the 16 districts belonging to Kirin Province were under "poppy" cultivation.

During 1936 "poppy" was cultivated in only 8 districts. The two districts added are Kirin and Hsulan which, however, are not in the region originally allotted by Manchoukue Opium Monopoly Administration for the cultivation of opium. It is explained by the fact that control during this year was not so strict as in 1935-1936.

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Hakien, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE OPIUM CULTIVATED (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCE OF
LUNGKIANG

~~(See Scheme "A")~~

Name of District	No. of hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of collected opium (approx. and average price 36 kuobi per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
Fiyu	185	5,365	193,140	29
Hannan	155	4,805	172,980	31
Mingshui	150	4,050	145,800	27
Chinghsien	135	4,060	146,200	30
Tailai	195	5,655	203,580	29
Talai	220	6,680	245,520	31
Chintung	255	8,415	302,940	33
Ankwang	245	7,840	282,240	32
Kaitung	300	8,700	313,200	29
Chayu	295	9,735	350,460	33
Taonan	305	9,760	351,360	32
Taonan	310	10,850	390,600	35
Tuchuan	360	10,440	375,840	29
Total	3,110	96,495	3,473,860	30

~~NOTE: On the attached scheme "A" all districts (hatched) are shown under the letters A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" is shown in black figures, while the number of pounds of opium collected is shown in red figures.~~

As you see, there were 15 districts of Lungkiang Province under "poppy" cultivation in 1937 out of the total number of 25.

Last year (1936) there were 15 districts under cultivation but this year cultivation of opium was not permitted in two northern districts on account of "hankates" (bandits) and partisan bands.

Just as in 1936, this year Lungkiang Province produced the smallest crop of opium - average number of pounds per hectare being 30 pounds while last year it was 33 pounds.

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Mukden, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE OPIUM CULTIVATED (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCE OF
CHIENTAO

~~(See scheme "a")~~

Name of District	No. of hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of collected opium (approx. and average price 36 kuobi per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
Wangching	945	36,855	1,326,780	39
Yenchí	625	24,375	877,500	39
Holung	915	37,515	1,360,540	41
Antu	785	30,615	1,102,140	39
Total	3,270	129,360	4,656,960	40

~~NOTE: All districts (names) on the attached scheme "a" are shown by letters A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" is shown in black figures while the number of pounds of opium collected is shown in red figures.~~

This year (1937) out of the five districts comprising Chientao Province only four were under "poppy" cultivation. The fifth district - Hunchun - is situated along the Soviet border. Japanese forces were erecting fortifications there and no "poppy" cultivation was allowed by the Japanese officers in charge of fortification works.

Chientao Province produced this year (1937) a very good crop of opium. Average figures being 40 pounds per hectare. Last year (1936) this average figures was even better, being 41 pounds per hectare.

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Mukden, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE OPIUM CULTIVATED (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCE OF
MUTANKIANG

~~(See Annex 22)~~

Name of District	No. of hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of collected opium (approx. and average price 36 kuob per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
Wuchang	1,000	37,000	1,332,000	37
Chaho	720	26,080	1,050,880	39
Weiho	2,950	106,200	3,823,800	36
Ningan	1,275	44,625	1,606,500	35
Muling	1,160	61,180	2,202,480	36
Total	7,105	277,085	10,015,660	37

~~NOTE: On the attached Annex 22 all districts (hatai) are shown by the letter A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" is shown in black figures, while the number of pounds of opium collected is shown in red figures.~~

As it was previously reported, the Province of Mutankiang was created in "Manchoukuo" only this year (1937) by cutting 8 Eastern districts from the Province of Pingkiang.

Out of the said 8 districts only the 2 above mentioned districts were under "poppy" cultivation this year (1937). In the three remaining provinces which are situated along the Soviet border no "poppy" cultivation was allowed as Japanese Military engineers were busy there constructing various fortifications. Besides, in Muling district "poppy" cultivation was permitted only in its western part which is some distance from the Soviet border.

Mukden, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON OPIUM CULTIVATED (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCE OF
PINGKIANG

~~See Annex 251~~

Name of District	No. of hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of collected opium (approx. and average price 36 Kuabi per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
Pingkiang (Harkin)	145	5,365	193,140	37
Sulhua	85	2,975	107,100	35
Sulito	55	1,815	65,300	33
Puyen	355	12,790	260,000	36
Pia	70	2,660	95,760	38
Tiehli	45	1,755	63,180	39
Mulan	470	16,920	609,120	36
Pinkelan	445	16,465	592,740	37
Sungcheng	120	9,240	332,640	42
Wangkuai	60	2,160	77,760	36
Ante	95	3,325	119,700	35
Lassi	75	2,925	105,300	39
Chaotung	80	2,160	112,760	37
Total	2,200	61,545	2,725,500	37

~~NOTE: In the attached column "A" all districts (hectares) are shown under the letters A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" are shown in black figures while the number of pounds of opium collected is shown in red figures.~~

Out of eighteen districts of the province of Pingkiang the thirteen above mentioned districts were under "poppy" cultivation.

In the remaining five districts attempts were made to cultivate opium this year but it was ruined by raids by "huanhuas" (bandits) and "volunteer" soldiers, which were numerous in those districts this year (1937).

Mukden, October 25, 1937.

DETAILED REPORT ON THE OPIUM CULTIVATED (IN 1937) IN THE PROVINCE OF
SANGKIANG

~~(See Scheme "C")~~

Name of District	No. of Hectares under "poppy" in 1937	No. of lbs. collected this year (1937)	Cost of collected opium (approx. and average price 36 kuobi per lb.)	No. of lbs. collected per hectare (average)
Tunghe	950	39,900	1,436,480	42
Tangyuan	1,825	73,000	2,628,000	40
Fancheng	2,555	94,535	3,403,260	37
Ilan	2,175	78,300	2,818,800	36
Huehuan	2,575	100,425	3,615,300	39
Fuchia	2,075	76,775	2,763,900	37
Total	12,155	462,935	16,645,740	39

~~NOTE: On the attached scheme "C" all districts (hatched) are shown by the letters A, B, C, D. The number of hectares under "poppy" are shown by black figures, while the number of pounds of opium collected are shown by red figures.~~

In 1936 all 14 districts of Sangkiang Province were under "poppy" cultivation. This year, however, cultivation of "poppy" has been permitted only in the above mentioned 6 districts. This is explained by the fact, which can be clearly seen in the attached comparative maps "A" and "B" as well as in the attached scheme "C", that the other eight districts are situated along the Soviet border where many Japanese troops were stationed and where military fortifications were under construction by Japanese military engineers. Besides in some districts of the said province there were many anti-Japanese partisans (volunteers) which troubled the Japanese Administration, so the dangerous places were declared out of the "poppy" cultivation plan.

However, in spite of the above mentioned drawbacks the province of Sangkiang is in second place this year (1937) (behind the first) in quantity of opium collected which is easily explained by climatic conditions as the said province is situated along the rich Sungary and Nenets River valleys.